

Drill Sound Experiment n Oysters Successful

VER (CP)—In Pendrill Sound, Bute Inlet, 130 miles east of here, are

Airport Edmonton Growing

ON (CP)—Edmonton airport has grown to a size which handled a day in 1919 to a investment with a 750 acres in the city, the airport

planes operating on the services linked to the United States, Europe and also to Canadian cities for Canadian flights of a local

carried out in 1919 the site the airport was. In 1927 the airport was licensed by the federal government, making it the largest airport in Canada.

ilities consisted of a wooden frame building for two planes, three engines and a couple of unpaid men. Today the airport has 148 planes and 100,000 aircraft

departures is expected to be 200,000 in 1954.

The Second World War became a vital base for the United States Air Force and the Canadian

airports spent millions on improvements in the war. The airport was built in 1945.

myriads of baby oysters, successful result of an experiment which may ultimately break the Japanese monopoly of seed oysters.

The bivalves are only slightly larger than a grain of sand, but next spring they will be taken to a Pacific coast oyster bed, there to thrive and eventually land in stew-pot or frying pan.

Water and temperature must be exactly right before oysters will spawn. So every year about 60,000 cases of seed have had to be imported from Japan to meet British Columbia and Puget Sound demands.

Pendrill Sound is one of the few places on the Pacific coast where oysters spawn naturally.

Last spring a group of fishermen formed the Pacific Oyster Seed Company to take advantage of the natural seeding characteristics of the sound.

Thirty thousand strings of old oyster shells had to be prepared. At one time 70 adults and children were kept busy at Ladysmith, Fanny Bay, Crescent and other oyster grounds, poking holes into old shells and stringing them on wires.

The heavy strings were then taken to Pendrill Sound where they were suspended into the water over log rafts.

Then came the long wait to see if adult oysters already growing on the shores would spawn and if their spat would settle on the shell strings.

In mid-September a successful set was achieved. An average of about 25 oyster larvae settled on each shell. Next spring the shells will be taken from the water and delivered to growers for planting in their beds. The yield will be about 5,000 cases compared with Japanese imports of 60,000 cases.



SHE ISN'T A WELL-DRESSED dolly unless she wears a mink coat and dark glasses. The glamorous toy captures the heart of six-year-old Diana Armstrong of Brooklyn, N.Y., at a toy manufacturer's exhibit for the coming Christmas season.

Premier's Talk May Affect Salmon Sales

OTTAWA (CP)—Tom Goode (L—Burnaby-Richmond) said in Commons a recent speech by Premier Manning of Alberta criticizing Britain is likely to affect adversely British Columbia salmon sales to the United Kingdom.

Speaking in the throne speech debate, Mr. Goode quoted Mr. Manning as saying in Edmonton after his return from Britain that the British people are spiritually backward and that their lives revolve mostly around dog races.

Mr. Goode said "junior political leaders" in Canada should be careful about what they say after trips abroad. Such statements as the premier's could affect Canada's overseas trade.

Shackling of Prisoners Scheduled to Die On Guillotine in France Now Abolished

PARIS (Reuters)—French prisoners sentenced to have their heads cut off by the guillotine will no longer be shackled in their cells at night.

The iron chains which bound the condemned men's wrists and ankles have been abolished for "humanitarian reasons," the justice ministry has announced.

Twenty-six prisoners are at present awaiting death in French jails. Some have been there for two or three years. Some have been shackled during the day as well as at night.

The government action arises at least partly from a strong movement for penal reform in France. The movement reached a peak recently with a motion picture entitled "We Are All Killers."

The film dealt with four men condemned to death, their long wait under continual electric light, and finally the sudden arrival of the executioners, padding silently down the corridors to seize their victim who knew not when he was to die.

The guillotine itself, France's standard means of execution since 1792, was described recently by Prof. Rene Piedevre as an instrument of "murderous vivisection" which leaves the hearts of its victims still beating after decapitation.

The guillotine was introduced in France as a humanitarian method to provide a swift and easy death. Its use was first suggested in modern times during the revolutionary period.

Some say it was first used by

the Persians. At any rate, it was in use in England and Scotland and much of continental Europe during the Middle Ages.

In 13th-century Italy, nobles had the privilege of being executed by a similar device.

Rubber Firms Fined \$170,000 as Combine

TORONTO (CP)—Canada's leading rubber firms and their trade association have been fined a total of \$170,000 for conspiring to limit competition and fix prices of rubber footwear and automobile tires.

Mr. Justice W. F. Schroeder reserved judgment on a crown request for an order prohibiting the companies from further price-fixing.

He said the maximum fines allowed were inadequate for the companies' "cold-blooded, calculated violation of the law."

Seven companies and the Rubber Association of Canada were fined the maximum \$10,000 each after pleading guilty to operating a combine in footwear. Eight companies and the association were fined \$10,000 each for the tire combine.

Mr. Justice Schroeder said the combines were "obnoxious to the community and might become disastrous."

CARPENTERS END STRIKE

PORT ARTHUR (CP)—A 37-day strike of 350 Lakehead carpenters ended here with acceptance of an hourly rate of \$2, a total increase of 15 cents.

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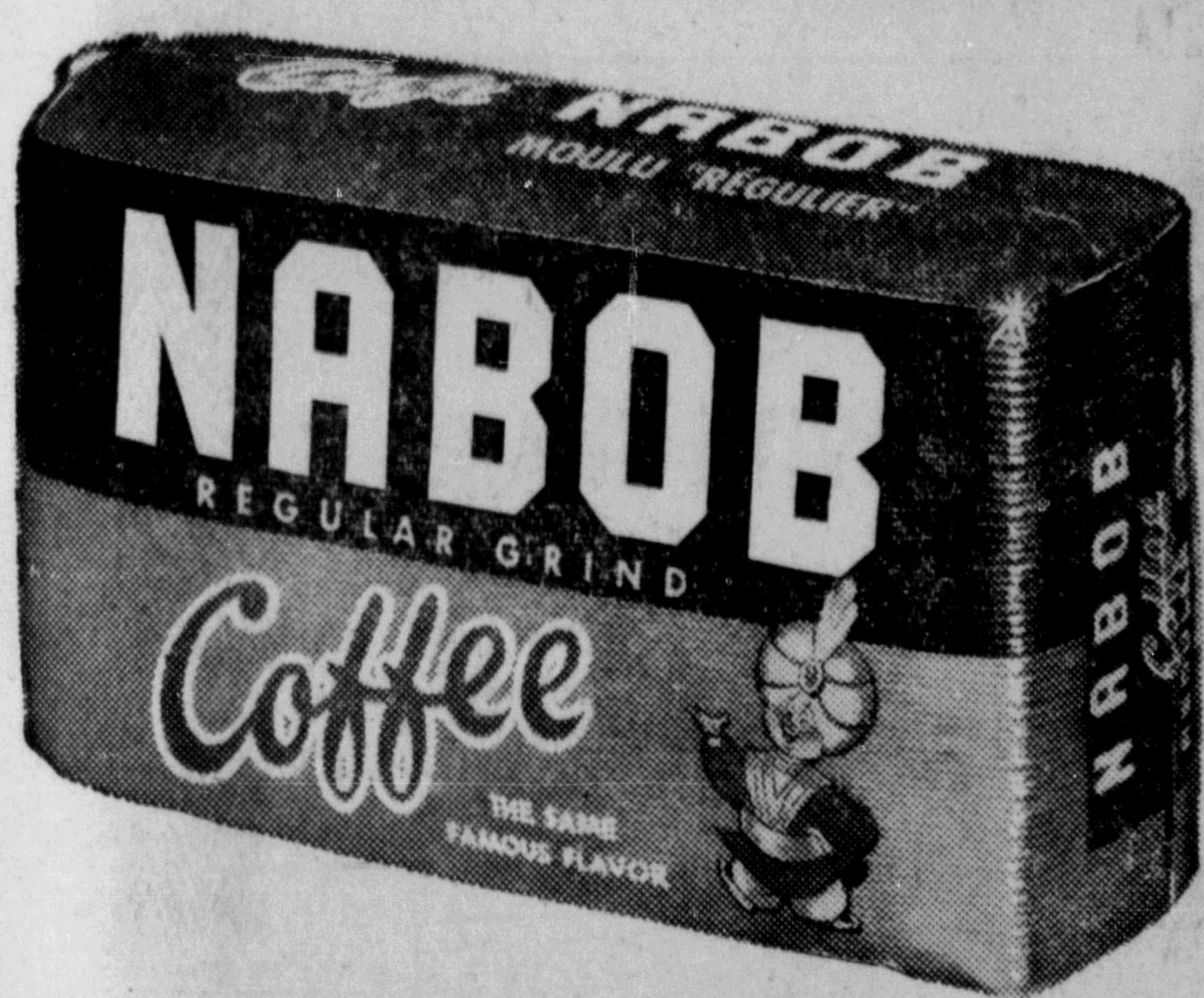


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W. L. BRYMAN President C. SYDNEY FROST General Manager

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP \$15,000,000 RESERVE \$33,000,000

Condensed General Statement

as at 31st October, 1953

ASSETS	
Cash, clearings and due from banks	\$174,653,009
Government and other public securities not exceeding market value	188,137,706
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	21,424,337
Call loans (secured)	42,927,730
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	495,403,336
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contract)	10,116,881
Bank premises	21,264,659
Other assets	561,185
	\$965,628,873
LIABILITIES	
Notes in circulation	\$ 32,310
Deposits	\$95,421,085
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	191,398,871
Other liabilities	1,010,004
Capital paid-up	15,000,000
Reserve fund	33,000,000
Dividends declared and unpaid	905,716
Balance of profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	1,063,307
	\$965,628,873

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